HOLDEN FOUND GUILTY. A WARNING TO CULPRIT GOV-

Guilty on Six Articles-Not Guilty on Tree Articles-Holden Removed and Disqualified.

RALEIGH, March 22. The high court of impeachment, sitting for the trial of W. W. Holden, Governor of North Carolina, voted to-day on the eight articles of impeachment preferred by the House, with the following result: A two-third vote was requisite to convict. Forty-nine members were present. Not guilty on the first articleayes 30, nays 19. Not guilty on the second article-ayes 32, nays 17. Guilty on the third article-ayes 37, nays 12. Guilty on the fourth article-ayes 33, nays 16. Guilty on the fifth article-ayes 40, nays 9. Guilty on the sixth article-ayes 41, nays 8. Gullty on the seventh article-ayes 36, nays 13. Guilty on the eighth article-ayes 36, nays 13. An order was then passed removing Governor Holden from office, and disqualifying him from holding any office of honor or profit in the State. On this order the vote stood : 36 affirmatives, 13 negatives. All the senators were present

cans. One Republican was absent, Mr. Fly, of Northampton. PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

except one. The completion of the Senate is

thirty-six Conservatives and fourteen Republi-

WASHINGTON, March 22, The Senate tabled the resolution to adjourn, 30 to 23. This shows the strength of Ku-Klux

legislation in the Senate. The cases of Blodgett and Goldthwaite were discussed, but gave way to the regular order of business, being Anthony's resolution limiting business, which was amended so as to include legislation on the South, with a rider by Robertson, of South Carolina, for a general amnesty. Trumbull said, during the debate, that the judiciary committee was unable to agree upon a bill regarding the South. Morton wanted the committee to report to that effect, when possibly the wisdom of the Senate would be equal to the task. Thurman characterized the various Ku-Klux bills which had been introduced as entirely outside the

constitution. The vote to legislate for the South was 31 to 18. This was followed by a number of amendments, including tariff modifications. Finally, Anthony's resolution was adopted-36 to 18as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate will consider, at the present session, no other legislative business than the deficiency appropriation bill; business than the denciency appropriation bill, the concurrent resolution for a joint committee of investigation into the condition of the Status lately in insurrection, and the resolution, now pending, instructing the committee on the judiciary to report a bill or bills, that will enable the President and the Courts of the United States to execute the laws in said the United States to execute the laws in sale States; and the report that may be made by the committee on the judiciary on the subject. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE. Hubbard, Bell and Parker, Democrats, from New Hampshire, were seated. Young, of Georgia, noticing a newspaper statement that he had expressed a desire to charge through the House with a body of cavalry, shouting and killing, said the statement was simply ridiculous and preposterous. He had never felt, from the day of his admission, or given utterance to, sentiments that could warrant any such statement. He concluded, "Like the people whom I have the honor to represent, I desire and intend to obey the laws of my country, and to do all in my power for its peace, prosperity and glory." Edwards, Dem-

ocrat, from Arkansas, was seated. Colonel John W. Forney is nominated for collector of customs at Philadelphia, and John Bowles is confirmed as surveor of customs at Savannah.

END OF THE RICHMOND RAILROAD WAR.

RICHMOND, March 22. The Senate to-day finished the long railroad war in the Legislature by passing the House bill for the sale of the State's interest in the Bichmond and Petersburg Railroad for a half million to H. K. Eilyson and others of this city, thus defeating the proposition of General Mahone to buy it. Later in the day an affray occurred between General Mahone and John Lyon, the attorney for Walters of Baltimore, in whose interest the State's interest is bought. Blows were exchanged and a pistol fired by Mahone. No serious injury was done.

THE STATE OF THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 22. Synopsis of the past twenty-four hours: The low pressure on Tuesday evening, on the coast

of Maine, has continued to prevail, with cloudy and clearing up weather, and brisk northwest winds. The pressure has but slightly increased in the eastern and middle States. and is now again falling, as is also the case on the Gulf coast. Clear weather has generally prevailed in the Southern and Gulf States, but is now followed by cloudy weather. The storm centre indicated on Tuesday evening, west of the Missouri River, is now in central Indiana and Illinois, with brisk northeasterly winds on Lake Michigan, brisk northerly winds in Iowa, and brisk south and southwesterly winds in the Ohio valley. Its influence is shown in fresh southerly winds on the Gulf, and fresh northeasterly winds on Lake Superior.

Propabilities: It is probable that the area of lowest barometer will move to the northeast, with high winds on the lakes, cloudy and threatening weather in the middle and eastern Atlantic States. . Fresh winds are probable on the Gulf and south Atlantic coast.

Hotel Arrivals-March 22.

CHARLESTON HOTEL. W. J. Hosbin, South Carolina; George C. Lord and wife, Miss Lord, Charles H. Lord and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thomdyke, Miss Corneila Edgar, F. A. Haw and wlie, Boston; Eyra B. Tutte and wife, Brooklyn; H. V. Niemeyer, Jr. South Carolina Railroad; James A. McDavid, H. N. Clark. J. S. Mathewes, Ocaia, Fla.; R. Peters, Atlanta; Josiah Oakes an: wife, New York; A. B. Phelps and lady, Georgia; E. Willis, New York; T. C. McIntyre, Master McIntyre, Marion; George Savage, Floidia; M. Tosterdeit, J. M. Davis, New York; Michael Hoag, Ohio; A. F. Lee, New York; George Lee, Massachusetts; C. Davenport, New York; N. D. Robinson and wife, George Thacher and wife, George F. Pierce, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Chapin, Jr., New York; J. A. Runnell, Mississippi: Grace Rumrill, Springfield; B. F. Clyde, Philadelphia; S. B. Dow, South Carolina. nelia Edgar, F. A. Haw and wife, Boston; Eyra B MILLS HOUSE.

T. C. Pendergrast, wife, daughter and niece, S. Throckmorton, Chelinati, O.; W. K. Hawkins, New York; Wm. H. H. Davenport and wife, Professor Wm. W. Fay and wife, Jno. E. Pavenport, George S. Claire, George W. Keene and wife, Wm. S. Boyce, Mrs. M. B. Breed, Lynn, Mass.; H. Ward Gilliat, T. H. Babington, England; Miss Dieacon, Miss Adam, Boston; A. J. Reed, Cincinati, O.; Frank Arnim, South Carolina; Mrs. W. Cotipan, Miss Colipan, and maid, Savannab, Ga: na:1, O.; Frank Arnim, South Carolina; Mrs. W. Coman, Miss Colman and maid, Savannah, Ga; M.ss Wallace, New Jersey; Rowland Redmond, Ireland; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. H. Stollin and child, New York; A. B. Warford and wife, Harrisburg. Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, New Jersey; J. Nedds, wife, daughter and son, Wm. Becker and wife, New York; J. Lawrence, North Carolina.

THE REVOLT AT PARIS.

The Situation at Montmartre Unchange ed-All Trains Searched by the Insurgents-Bismarck made a Prince-Kaiser Wilhelm on the Throne of Charlemagne.

PARIS, March 21. The insurrectionary official journal urges the National Guard to exercise vigilance for criminals attempting to re-enter Paris. The city is quiet. Cabs have resumed their trips, and the theatres are open. A proclamation signed by General Duval, and dated simply "Paris," demands an election for Mayor of Paris, with deputy mayors in all the arrondissements. The proclamation says it is not the intention of the Nationals to separate Paris from France, but only from the Empire and the government of National Defence, and from their measures of treason and cowardice. It concludes with an appeal to the people to sustain themselves "as we are doing, and to follow our example in opposing oppression." A decree further postpones the maturity of commercial bills, and prohibits landlords from expelling lodgers for non-payment of rent until the issuance of fresh order. London, March 21-10 o'clock.

The council of Rouen voted an address to the government deploring the insurrection in Paris, urging prompt measures and offering support. Similar addresses were received from private citizens. It is hoped the addresses will have a good effect on the working classes. The government at Versailles has addressed a reassuring circular to the departments, informing them that the situation in Paris is no worse. Revolution is unanimously disavowed. Chanzey and other officers are still detained, but with hopes of an early release. The mayors of Paris refuse to hold the communal elections. The government promises a speedy intervention by the army now before Versailles, and concludes with assurances that the greater part of the country is calm. A meeting of Paris editors declared the convention of electors to-merrow null, and public opinion against the committee which ordered it. The committee is implicated in illegal and

criminal acts, and now is the time for the National Guard and parties to come forward and put an end to the deplorable affairs. The Paris correspondent of the Times telegraphs that many persons were shot without a trial on Sunday. The Nationals will shoot Thiers, Vinoy and Palladines It captured. A strong reaction has commenced among the respectable portion of the inhabitants; consequently the committee are seeking to have Admiral Salsset command the National Guard. Versailles resembles a camp. The prisoners of Metz and Sedan are offering their services to the government.

LONDON, March 21-Midnight. It was stated in the House of Commons that Lord Lyons was instructed to follow the French Government to Versailles. Every arrangement is made to protect English life and property in Paris. Advices from the Interior of Paris to 10 o'clock to-night represent the city as tranquil. A placard, signed by the mayors, lnforms the citizens that the Assembly at Versailles voted for and urged the proposal for the election of a municipal council, and expresses the hope that the National Guard will prevent further conflicts until the final decision of the Assembly.

Sir Henry Bulwer has been elevated to the peerage as Baron Dallon and Bulwer.

Napoleon, who arrived yesterday, meeting the correspondent of the World, an old friend, said: "My return to France is only a question of time. Sooner or later she will summon me to save her from the incapables who are now displaying their folly and madness in shedding her blood and plunging her into anarchy. My pretended deposition will never be ratified by France who possess real strength, the Republicans and Imperialists; but the empire alone is able to conduct France to true and permanent liberty. The Orleanists possess only imaginary strength. They dare not venture an appeal to the popular will." The Emperor is

n excellent health. BERLIN, March 21. The German Parliament was opened to-day by Emperor William, who, in person, delivered his speech from the throne. The Emperor said: "When I see the German Reichstag for the first time after a glorious but trying struggle, which Germany has victoriously prosecuted for independence, I am impelled first to give thanks to God for historic successes with which He has blessed the faithful unity of German allies. By heroism and discipline of the armies and devotion of the people, we have what our forefathers struggled forunity of Germany and security of her frontiers. Our conviction of future unity was veiled. The ever-present enthusiasm of the people rent the veil when the Fatherland was threatened. The nation unanimously rose in her defence, and traced its firm will in Indellible characters on the battle nelds of France to

be a united people." The Latest.

PARIS, March 21. The insurrectionary central committee will respect the conditions of peace, but consider that the bills of indemnity should fall on the authors of the war. The situation at Montmartre and Belleville is unchanged. Business and labor are stopped, and there are frequent light alarms. A demonstration of the friends of order was made to-day. The procession proceeded towards the headquarters of the insurgents and found bayonets barring the way. An angry altercation ensued, when the triends of order retired.

MARSEILLES March 21. The insurgents hold General Chanzey and Admiral Soissot as hostages, and will shoot Chanzey if they are attacked. All the functionaries of departments have tendered armed support to the Assembly.

London, March 22.

The report that a French transport, with three thousand prisoners, is lost, with all on board, is regarded as absurd, and is partially contradicted.

BERLIN, March 22. Bismarck is elevated to the rank of Prince of the German Empire, and Moltke has the grand cross of the order of the Iron Cross. VERSAILLES, March 22.

will not declare war against the insurgents unless instructed by the Assembly.
PARIS, March 22. The National Guards search all trains. They hold all the fortifications west of Paris.

Thiers has announced that the government

BERLIN, March 22. The Emperor delivered his coronation speech from the marble throne of Charlemagne, which was brought from Aix la Chapelle for the pur-

BAPTIST LDVGATIONAL CONVEN-

MONTGOMERY, March 22. The Southern Baptist Educational Convention meets at Marion, Ala., on April 12. Distinguished speakers are engaged. Schools T. B. Eutler and son, Manning, S. C.; A. Morgan, G. rgelown: W. S. Utsey, George's Station: and colleges throughout the South are requested to send delegates.

TONE OF THE STATE PRESS

PLAIN TALK FROM THE UNREPRE-SENTED TAXPAYERS.

Only Justice.

[From the Winnsboro'-News.] The power of justice to conciliate, favor and quiet prejudice is immeasurably great, and a people would submit to the rule of monkeys and gorrillas, far more to that of negroes, if mpartial justice were the rule of government. It is not that our legislators are ignorant and rupt, and the fit instruments in the hands of ickedness and vice for the perpetration of egislative and executive crimes, of which the whites of this State complain. It is that they are dishonest and sympathize with all manner of stealing as legitimate business. A bitter and a stern resentment, therefore, is evidently spreading, and a deliberate purpose is being cherished to resist such rottenness by force, at the very first opportunity, or in other and very plain words, to fight out of this filth.

Take the subject of taxation. It is proposed Take the su ject of taxation. It is proposed to collect two taxes this year; one this spring, and another next fall. These taxes would be more cheerfully paid, if the people could believe in their necessity. But they seem but a part of a plan of extravagant and useless plunder. Moreover, it is not clear to the taxpayers where the money they have already paid has gone. The poll-tax, for example: the State auditor says that but \$40,000 of it has been, paid, and ninety thousand has not been paid. Now we simply don't believe it, and would like to see the proofs. A great many negroes have paid their poll-tax, and a great many employ-ers have paid taxes for them. The poll-tax, we believe, has been much more generally paid than is by some believed. Where is it, and what has been done with it, that it should be reported as unpaid? It is very easy to report it unpaid, and to say that it cannot be collected from people that have no property. But proper-ty-holders have their just grounds of suspicion, and they have the right to state them, and to ask to see the proofs of the correctness of the report that they may verify it. The zeal for education exhibited in the management of the poll-tax strikes some of them as akin to the poll-tax strikes some of them as akin to the zeal for "land for the landless" exhibited by the land commission. It the tax be not paid, as is alleged, or if it be paid, and then misapplied to other purposes than education, as we believe very possible, in either case, "there is something rotten in the State of Denmark."

Now hadd't the government, better satisfy the Now hadn't the government better satisfy the people on this and kindred subjects, before it attempts to collect a second tax next fall? We think so. Perhaps the tax may then be paid. The opportunity of resistance may not then have come. But we countenance a judicious prudence. We whites, who don't hobnob with negroes, are tired of this government, and intend to change it. The will will find a way.

The Triple Tax.

[From the Barnwell Sentinel.] Now this is confiscation, downright legislative robbery. The taxes of two years forced into one, and an additional tax to pay interest in gold. This is the astounding fact the people have to look in the face; the planters are called upon to pay this enormous tax or have their lands sold. How are they to do it? This year, the reduced price of coston has not enyear the reduced price of cotton has not enled the planters to do more than pay expenses, leaving no surplus; many will fall short and owe a balance to their creditors. Last year not a few found it impossible to satisfy the demands of the tax-gatherer; this year the number will be increased. Now the question is, will the land own-

er patiently stand by and see his land sold for taxes, on an assessed value far above what they can be sold for, either by himself or the sheriff, or will they continue to resist this rob-

bery?

Human patience will be exhausted when this outrage is attempted. No people on the face of the earth will submit to be taxed out of their property by a band of adventurers, who, owning no property themselves on which taxes can be levied, are recklessly grinding out of the propertylholder a fund upon which to steal. We repeat, the people do not intend to be taxed out of their lands.

The Taxes-Public Dissatisfaction.

[From the Greenvike Enterprise.] The extravant taxes levied by the majority of the Legislature of South Carolina, their oppressiveness and injustice, the fraudulent schemes and waste of the public money, which they are intended to support; the useless offices, the high salaries, the corruption of the Legislature in selling their votes, the horrible and intolerable rule of ignorance and dishone people. There are only two parties in esty, all have made a deep impression on all the State Government. We now record the fact that there is, and of right ought to be, a solemn determination among all the honest men of the State not to stand a repetition of We now record the

these taxes, but unanimously to resist them, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must."
There is no doubt of the fact that the votes of committees and of members of the Legisof committees and of members of the Legislature have been bought by money. We unhesitatingly avow the principle that every representative and every official who sells his vote and influence ought to be put to death by law. It is pure and simple robbery. The people—we mean people by those who are not idiots or fools—are making up their minds. Scoundrels who self their votes and levy high taxes, must be stopped. We hope another year may see a people in this State united as one man to resist these horrible frauds and exactions. Let them dare sell their rauds and exactions. Let them dare sent their votes again and rob and plunder. The most stupid negro in the State will come to see that his interest is on the side of honesty, and every white man, except the thieves.

Will the People Submit ! [From the Barnwell Sentinel.]

It is well known to all parties that this paper has at a 1 times recommended a strict obedience to the laws, though in many instances the laws are of a partisan character, and oppressive in their nature. The taxes are enormous, and are sucking the life-blood from many of our people, notwithstanding all who can are meeting the demands of the collector promptly. But the point where forbearance has ceased to be a virtue has been reached. The State tax will be sixteen and the county six mills on the dollar. If this thing is at tempted to be done, we will not he sitate to adtempted to be done, we will not nestate to advise our people to openly resist it in an organized and efficient way. If the ignorant and hearliess majority of negroes in the House of Representatives presume that the white taxpayers of the State will silently submit to their own ruin and degradation without a struggle, they certainly mistake the character of the white race!

The Remedy.

[From the Laurensville Herald.] The militia being disbanded and disarmed, will this give satisfaction to the people? Without any hesitation we answer in the negative. Taxation and representation must go hand in out any fresitation we answer in the negative. Taxation and representation must go hand in hand. Our people have been taught to regard this as one of the cardinal principles of a free government, as a right bequeathed them by their fathers, and one that they will never willingly let die. Under the present order of things who has the hardihood to say that the property holder and the intelligence of the country are represented? Whom do we find in the halls of legislation? Negroes in every represent increase it in the property for their duty; scalawars without spect ignorant of their duty; scalawags without character and without money before they were turned loose in the public treasury, and corrupt carpet baggers who left their country for their country's good. To this sweeping declaration there are a few honorable exceptions, but unfortunately for the people the exceptions are indeed few. Now, the intelligent man claims representation because wisdom and education are necessary to contrive the means for good government—and he is right. The taxpayer claims representation when his money is voted away-and who dare gainsay his right?

away—and who dare gainsay his right?

The people then ask no more than their right; good men in the halls of legislation and a true representation, and until these are gained dissatisfaction will continue to exist. These are the two prime causes of trouble and dissension. Let them be removed. In thisway, and this only, can peace and harmony be add to prevail.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILROAD. The Sumter Watchman is authoritatively informed that Mr. W. H. Peronneau, treasurer, is now authorized to put under contract, for grading, the whole line of road from Sumter to the connection with the Northeastern Railroad. Ar. rangements have at length been made by which means sufficient will be realized to complete this part of the road, and the work is to be pushed energetically forward.

TAWS OF THE STATE.

ECHARLESTON, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1871.

Acts and Joint Resolutions, Passed by the General Assembly of South Carelina, Session of 1870-71.

TOFFICIAL.

AN ACT to make appropriation and raise supplies for the fiscal year commencing Nove m-

ber 1, 1870. SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General As-

sembly, and by the authority of the same : That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated for the payment of the various officers and expenses of the State Government, that is to say:

FOR SALARIES. For the Governor, three thousand five hundred dollars; for the secretary of State. three thousand dollars; for clerk to secretary of State, one thousand dollars; for the private secretary of the Governor, two thousand dollars; for the adjutant and inspector-general, two thousand five hundred dollars; for the comptroller-general, three thousand dollars; for clerk to the comptrollergeneral, fourteen hundred and ninety-nine dollars; for the State treasurer, two thousand five hundred dollars; for the chief clerk to the State treasurer, fifteen hundred dollars; for a bookkeeper to the State treasurer, eighteen hundred dollars; for auditor of State, two thousand five hundred dollars; for the State auditor's clerk, one thousand five hundred dol_ lars; for the superintendent of education, two thousand five hundred dollars; for the clerk to the superintendent of education, one thousand dollars; for the chief justice of the Supreme Court, four thousand dollars; for the two associate justices, seven thousand dollars; for the eight circuit judges, twenty-eight thousand dollars; for the eight circuit solicitors, eight thousand dollars; for the attorney-general three thousand dollars; for the attorney-general's clerk, one thousand dollars; for the clerk of the Supreme Court, who shall perform the duties of librarian of said court, fifteen hundred dollars; for the State reporter, fitteen hundred dollars; for the keeper of the Statehouse and State librarian, one thousand dollars; for the superintendent of the South Carolina penitentlary, two thousand dollars; for the three health officers, three thousand nine hundred dollars; for the watchmen of the Statehouse and grounds, six hundred dollars each; for the county auditors, thirty-one thousand five hundred dollars; for the clerk to the audit or of the County of Charleston, one thousand dollars; for additional cierical service, five hundred dollars; for the three code commissioners, ten thousand five hundred dollars; for the Governor's messenger, three hundred dolars; for the county school commissioners. thirty-one thousand five hundred dollars.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. SEC. 2. For the contingent fund of the Governor, twenty thousand dollars, out of which shall be paid the expenses of the bureau of agricultural statistics, to be drawn upon the order of the Governor; for the contingent fund of the treasurer, two thousand dollars, one thousand dolfars of which, if so much be necessary, for fitting up the office of the State treasury; for the contingent fund of the attorney-general, five hundred dollars; for the contingent fund of the comptroller-general, five hundred dollars; for the contingent fund of the State auditor, five hundred dollars; for the contingent fund of the adjutant and inspectorgeneral, five hundred dollars; for the contingent fund of the superintendent of education, five hundred dollars; for the contingent fund of the secretary of State, five hundred dollars; for the contingent fund of the State librarian, one hundred and fifty dollars. The above appropriations to be drawn on the order of the heads of the several departments, if so much be necessary.

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 3. For the purchase of books for the

Supreme Court library, one thousand dollars, if so much be necessary, to be drawn on the order of the chief lustice; for contingent expenses of the Supreme Court, under section 7 of an act ratified the 18th day of September, 1868, five hundred dollars; for an attendant on the library and rooms of the Supreme Court, eight hundred dollars, to be paid quarterly or the warrant of the chief justice on the treasu ry, the said attendant to be appointed by, and removable at the pleasure of, the said

court. ORDINARY CIVIL EXPENSES.

SEC. 4. For the interest on public debt, four hundred and eighty-two thousand five hundred and ninety-four dollars and forty cents 482,594 40;) for the support of the Lunatic Asylum, thirty thousand dollars, to be drawn on the order of the Governor; for the suppor of the State Orphan Asylum, ten thousan dollars, to be paid in accordance with the law establishing the same; for the quarantine expenses, three thousand dollars; for the keeper of the Lazaretto, eight hundred dollars, to be drawn on the order of the compfroller-general, accounts to be first approved by the Governor; for the physician of the Charleston jail, one thousand dollars; transportation and clothing for discharged convicts, three hundred dollars; for the Catawba Indians, one thousand five hundred dollars; for the current printing of the General Assembly, thirty thousand dollars, if so much be necessary, to be paid on the order of the clerks of both houses; for the payment of claims passed by the General Assembly fifty thousand dollars, if so much be necessary; for deficiency for legislative expenses, flity thou-and dollars, it so much be necessary; for deficiency for payment of commissioners and managers of election, ten thousand dollars, if so much be necessary, to be paid in the usual manner. EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.

SEC. 5. For past dues for construction, and continuing the construction of the South Carolina penitentiary, eighty-thousand dollars, to pe paid on the order of the Governor; for repairs on the university buildings, six thousand dollars, to be paid on the order of the Governor; for indexing the records of the surveyor's office, two thousand dollars, to be paid upon the order of the secretary of State.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 6. For the support and maintenance of free common schools, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in addition to the capitation tax: Provided, The said sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars be apportioned among the several counties of the State, in proportion to the number of children between the age of six and sixteen; further, that each county shall be entitled to the amount of the poll tax raised in said county; for the support of the South Carolina University, twenty-five thousand dollars; for the support of the South Carolina Institution for the education of the deaf and dumb and the blind, ten thousand dollars, to be paid on the order of the Governor; for books already purchased by the State for the use of the common schools of this provided.

State, thirty-four thousand and twenty dolhousand dollars.

MILITARY EXPENSES

SEC. 7. For defraying the expenses of the militia, ten thousand dollars, five thousand of which shall be used for fitting up the military hall in the City of Charleston; one thousand for repairing and fitting up the arsenal in Beaufort, to be disbursed by the adjutant and

Sec. 8. That all taxes assessed and payable under this act shall be paid in the following kinds of funds, viz: Bills receivable of the State, United States currency, national bank notes, gold or silver coin.

Approved March 7th, 1871.

AN ACT to protect the interests of the State wherever payment of interest now due remains unpaid on bonds issued by any railroad company, and whereon the guarantee of the State is endorsed.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

That the attorney-general be, and he is hereby, required and authorized to cause to be instituted immediately after the expiration of thirty days after the final passage of this act, for, on behalf of, and in the name of this State. an action, suit or other legal proceeding in any court of this State, or of the United States, against each railroad company which has, also, against all railroad com panies which have heretofore issued bonds upon which the guarantee of the State is endorsed, and on which interest is now due and unpaid, unless within thirty days after the final passage of this act, such railroad company or railroad companies shall fully pay and discharge such interest; for the purpose of enforcing the payment of all interest due on the onds of such railroad company, and protectng and securing the State against loss or damage by reason of said guarantee, and to this end, to enforce the rights of the State by virtue of the statutory or other lien or mortgage held by the State, or held to secure the payment of said bond or bonds, on all or any of the property, assets or effects of such company or companies.

SEC. 2. That the attorney-general be, and he is hereby, authorized to appear for, on behalf of, and in the name of this State, in any action, suit or proceeding on behalf of any other party or parties, against any such railroad company or railroad companies, and to bind the State in such action, suit or proceeding, and to protect the interest of this State

SEC. 3. That if the property included in the statutory or other lien or mortgage held to secure the payment of the bond or bonds named in the first section of this act, shall not realize enough upon any sale or sales of all the property, assets and effects, under and in pursuance of any order, udgment or decree in such action, suit or proceeding to pay the principal and interest of such bond or bonds, the deficiency shall be, and is hereby, made a debt of this State, and shall be, and is made, payable as such.

SEC. 4. That such deficiency mentioned in he last preceding section may, at the option of the bolder of the whole or any portion thereof, be funded into coupon bonds of this State, of amounts not less than one hundred dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per year, payable semi-annually, which said bonds shall be payable within twenty years after the final passage of this act, and upon the request of the owner or owners of such deficiency, the treasurer of this State shall issue such bond or bonds.

SEC. 5. That an annual tax, in addition to all other taxes, shall be levied upon the property of the State sufficient to pay the interest upon the bond or bonds hereinbefore authorized, and upon the indebtedness arising out of such aforementioned deficiency at the times when such interest shall fall due.

SEC. 6. That the attorney-general be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ such counsel as he may deem for the best interest of the State, to assist him in performing the duties imposed by this act, and to pay therefor such compensation as he shall deem just, which shall be paid by the State treasurer upon the certificate of the attorney-general.

SEC. 7. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed. Approved March 7th, 1871.

AN ACT to amend and extend the charter of the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank of South Carolina, and for other purposes therein-

named. Whereas the capital of the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank of South Carolina has been reduced by losses from one million of dollars to one hundred thousand dollars, whereby the shares, originally worth twenty-five dollars each, are, at the present time, worth, in reality, but two dollars fifty cents each, and the president and directors of the said bank have petitioned for leave to consolidate their said shares at that rate, so as to bring them up to their original par value:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same :

That the board of directors of the said bank be, and they are hereby, authorized, to consolidate the shares of the said bank, by calling in their said shares, and issuing one share of the par value of twenty-five dollars for every ten of their present shares, so that the number of shares shall be reduced from forty thousand to four thousand: Provided, however, That the said bank shall, at the request of stockholders now holding less than ten shares, redeem the said shares at the rate of two dollars flity cents per share. SEC. 2. That the said board of directors, be-

fore reducing and consolidating the said shares, shall give at least thirty days' public notice, in one or more of the newspapers of the City of Charleston, of their intention so to consolidate, reduce and redeem the stock of the sald bank, and, from and after the day fixed and so publicly notified for the said consolidation, reduction and redemption of the said shares, no one shall be considered or held to be a stockholder of the said bank who has not received a new certificate for the consolidated shares at twenty-five dollars a share: Provided, always, That the holder of any number of original shares under ten shall be at liberty to sell and assign the same to whomsoever he may choose, by endorsement upon the certificate held by him, which endorsement shall, without transfer at the bank, entitle the asssignee to demand the redemption of the said shares or the consolidation of them, wherever he has ac. quired or holds ten or more shares, at the price or rate as in the first section of this act

lars and fourteen cents (\$34,020 14,) to be further authorized and empowered, from time paid on the order of the superintendent of to time, to increase the number of shares and education; for purposes indicated in the 7th | the capital of the said bank at any time after section of act approved March 9th, 1869, five thirty days' notice of their intention so to do, published in one or more of the newspapers of the City of Charleston, to a number not exceeding in the whole twenty thousand shares, each share to be of the par value of twenty five dollars, and to open books of subscriptions for such additional shares, under such regulations as they shall prescribe: Provided, always. That the stockholders shall have preferinspector-general upon the order of the Gov- ence in subscription to the increased stock, in proportion to the amount then held by them SEC. 4. The said bank is hereby further

authorized to receive deposits, in such sums and at such times as the board of directors may state, by public advertisement, and pay the same with a stinulated rate of interest upon them, at stated periods, the interest to be paid in money, or to be placed at the credit of said depositors, upon the same terms and conditions as the original deposits. Sec. 5. The present charter of the bank is

hereby altered and amended, as in the previous sections of this act is provided, and in all other respects the said charter is hereby confirmed as if those provisions had been originally incorporated in the said charter, and the said charter is also extended for a period of twenty-one years beyond its present termina-

Sec. 6. That all other powers herein conferred upon the board of directors of the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank he, and the same are hereby, conferred upon the board of directors of the bank known as the Union Bank of South Carolina, which charter is also hereby amended and extended in the same manner, and that they shall have the same powers as are herein conferred.

SEC. 7. That the charter of the People's Bank of South Carolina be, and the same is hereby, renewed for the term of twenty-one years from and after the sixteenth day of December, which shall be in the year of our Lord 1873.

SEC. 8. That the said bank, during said term of twenty-one years, shall enjoy all the privileges, rights, powers, immunities and benefits which it now enjoys under existing charter of sald bank.

SEC. 9. That this act shall be deemed a public act. SEC. 10. That this act shall not be construed

to exempt any of the banks named from State or municipal taxation. Approved March the 9th, A. D. 1871. AN ACT to establish the Charleston Charitable

Association, of the State of South Carolins, for the benefit of the Free School Fund. SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General As-

sembly, and by the authority of the same : That R. H. Willoughby, F. H. Frost, J. P. Horbach, M. J. Hirsch' and Oscar B. Little, of South Carolina, and their associates or partners, shall have the full right, and are hereby authorized, to form themselves into a partnership association, to be known under the name and style of R. H. Willoughby and Company, or such other name as they may now or hereafter

assume. SEC. 2. That all the rights of corporations known as banks be, and the same is hereby, vested in the said firm, for the purpose of loaning out money on interest, purchasing and mortgaging real estate, buying persona property, and they shall have the same rights and privileges now enjoyed by the banking institutions of this State; they shall also have the right to dispose of any and all such property, real, personal or mixed, that they may become possessed of, in any manner, and on such conditions, as the said firm or association may deem fit and proper, and to the advantage of said firm, and to promote the interest of the said school fund of the State of South

Carolina. SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That, before commencing business under the provisions of this act, said firm shall pay, or cause to be paid, into the hands of the State superintendent of education the sum of one thousand dollars, (\$1000,) to be used for the benefit of the free schools of South Carolina, and annually thereafter a like amount, for the term of ten years, or so long as said partnership shall choose to do business, it being understood and agreed that said payment of one thousand dollars per annum by said association is the consideration upon which the privilege of in-corporation herein is granted, and whenever said company or firm or association shall fall to pay said consideration, then their right to

do business shall cease. SEC. 4. That the association, company or firm incorporated and established by this act shall have full power and are hereby authorized to establish agencies throughout the

State. SEC. 5. That this act shall be of force imme diately on and after its passage. Approved the 8th day of March, A. D. 1871

AN ACT to provide for the protection of persons, property and the public peace.

Whereas, threatenings, intimidation and violence are used in portions of the State against the peace of the same; and, whereas, the laws are set at defiance and the officers of the law hindered, prevented and obstructed in the discharge of their duties; and, whereas, armed, disguised and lawless persons are threatening, maltreating and assassinating peaceable and defenceless citizens; therefore, SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Ropresentatives of the State of South

sembly, and by the authority of the same: That if any person shall assault or intimidate any citizen because of political opinions or the exercise of political rights and privileges guaranteed to every citizen of the United States by the constitution and laws thereof, or by the constitution and laws of this State, or for such reason discharge such citizen from employment or occupation, or eject such citizen from rented house, or land, or other property, such person shall be deemed guity of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than fifty nor more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned

not less than three months nor more than one

year, or both, at the discretion of the court. SEC. 2. That if any two or more persons shall band or conspire together, or go in disguise upon the public highway, or upon the premises of another, with intent to injure, onress, or violate the person or property of any lizen because of his political opinions, or his expression or exercise of the same, or shall attempt by any means, measure or acts, to hinder, prevent or obstruct any citizen in the free exercise and enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the constitution and laws of the United States or by the constitution and laws of this State, such persons shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than one hundred nor more than two thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. The said board of directors are hereby or be imprisoned not less than six months cor more than three months or both at the discretion of the court, and shall thereafter be ineligible to, and disabled from holding any office of honor, trust or profit in this State.

SEC. 3. That if, in violating any of the provisions of this act, any other crime, misdemeanor or felony shall be committed, the offender or offenders shall, on conviction thereof be subjected to such punishment for the same as is attached to such crime, misdemes nor and felony by the existing laws of this State.

SEC. 4. That the solicitors, sheriffs, constsbles, and all other officers in the several circuits or counties vested with powers of arresting, imprisoning and balling offenders agains t the laws of this State, be, and are hereby, specially anthorized and required to institute proceedings against all and every person or persons who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, and cause him and them to be arrested, imprisoned or bailed, as the case may require, for a trial before such court as shall have jurisdiction of the offence.

SEC. 5. That the Circuit Courts of this State, within their respective circuits, in the counties of which the circuits are respectively composed, shall have cognizance of all offences committed against the provisions of this act, and of all other causes arising under this act. SEC. 6. That it shall be the duty of all sher-

iffs, constables, and other officers who may be specially, empowered, to obey and execute all warrants and other processes issued under the provisions of this act to them directed; and should any sheriff, constable, or other officer specialty empowered, refuse to receive such warrants or other processes, when tendered to him, or neglect or refuse to execute the same, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of five hundred dollars, to the use of the citizen deprived of the rights secured by the provisions of this act, or be imprisoned in the county jail at the discretion of the court. And the better to enable the sheriffs, constables and other officers, especially empowered to execute all such warrants and other processes as may be directed to them, they shall have authority to summon and call to their aid, the bystanders or posse comitatus of the proper county, and all persons refusing to obey the summons or call of the officers thus empowered, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction hereof, be punished. And such warrants and other-processes shall run and be executed by said officers, anywhere within the circuit or county in which they are issued.

SEC. 7. That any person who shall hinder, prevent or obstruct any officer or other person charged with the execution of any warrant or other process issued under the provisions of this act, in arresting any person for whose apprehension such warrants or other process may have been issued, or shall rescue, or attempt to rescue, such person from the custody of the officer or person or persons lawfully assisting him as aforesaid, or shall aid, abet or assist any person so arrested as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from the custody of the officer or person or persons assist ing him as aforesaid, or shall harbor or conceal any person for whose arrest a warrant or other process shall have been sened, so as to prevent his discovery and arrest after due notice or knowledge of the fact of the issuing of such warrant or other process. shall, on conviction, for either of said offences, be subject to a fine not less than fifty, no more than one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not less than three months nor more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the

court having jurisdiction. SEC. 8. That any citizen who shall be hindered, prevented or obstructed in the exercise of the rights and privileges secured him by the constitution and laws of the United States, or by the constitution and laws of this State, or shall be injured in his person or property, because of his exercise of the same, may claim and prosecute the county in which the offence shall be committed, for any damages he shall sustain thereby, and the said county shall be responsible for the payment of such damages as the court may award, which shall be paid by the county treasurer of such county on a warrant drawn by the county commissioners thereof, which warrant shall be drawn by the county commissioners as soon as a certified copy of the judgment roll is delivered them for file in their office.

SEC. 9. In all cases where any dwelling louse, building or any property, real or personal, shall be destroyed in consequence of any mob or rlot, it shall be liable for the person or persons owning or interested in such property to bring suits against the county in which such property was situated and being, for the recovery of such damages as he or they may have sustained by reason of the destruction thereof, and the amount which shall be recovered in said action shall be paid in the manner provided by section 8 of this act.

SEC. 10. That no person or persons shall be entitled to the recovery of such damages if it shall appear that the destruction of his or their property was caused by his or their illegal conduct, nor unless it shall appear that he or they, upon knowledge had of the intention or attempt to destroy his or their property, or to collect a mob for that purpose, and, sufficient time intervening, gave notice thereof to a constable, sheriff, trial justice or justice of the peace of the county in which such property was situated and being; and it shall be the duty of such constable, sheriff, trial justice or justice of the peace, upon receipt of such notice, to take all legal means necessary for the protection of such property so attacked, or threatened to be attacked; and if such constable, sheriff, trial justice or justice of the peace, Carolina, now met and sitting in General Asupon receipt of such notice, or upon knowledge of such intention or attempt to destroy such property, in anywise received, shall neglect or refuse to perform his duty in the premises, he or they, so neglecting or refusing, shall be itable for the damages done to such property, to be recovered by action, and shall also be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction thereof, shall forfeit his commis-

SEC. 11. That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the person or persons whose property is injured or destroyed from having and maintaining his or their action against all and every person and persons enagainst an and every person and persons engaged or participating in said mob or riot, to recover init damages for any injury sustained: Provided, however, that no damages shall be recovered by the party injured against any of the said rioters for the same injury, for which compensation shall be made by the county.

SEC. 12. That it shall be lawful for the county.

SEC. 12. That it shall be lawful for the county to commissioners of the county against which damages shall be recovered under the provisions of this act, to bring suit or suits, in the name of the county, against any and all persons engaged, or in any manner participating in said mob or riot, and against any constable, sheriff, trial justice or justice of the peace or other officer, charged with the maintenance of the public peace, who may be liable by neglect of duty to the provisions of this act, for the recovery of all damages, costs and expenses incurred by said county, and such suits shall not abate or fall by reason of too many or too few parties defendant being named therein.

Approved February 28, 1871.